## GRFATOREXS CHIURCH MUSIC.






## A COLLECTION

of

## PSALM AND HYMN TUNES, CHANTS, aNTHEMS, AND SENTENCES,

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED,
FROM THE BEST STANDARD COMTOSERS:
ADAPTED
fOR THE USE OF TEE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN AMERICA,
AND FOR CONGREGATIONS OF OTHER DENOMINATIONS, AS WELL AS FOR SOCIETIES AND SCHCOLQ

BY I. W. GREATOREX,
OLGANIET AND DTRECTOR OF THE MUSIC IN CALVARY CHURCH, NET TORE.
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## PREFACE.

The Editor of this work trusts that the following pages will be found generally useful in the service of the church. His aim has been to furnish good music, rather than light, frivolous melody-to restore, as nearly as practicable, the old standard tunes and chants to their original harmonies, while, in the selection of the new, he has endeavored to avoid vulgarity, or straining after effect.

He flatters himself that the large number of chants will be found acceptable, for even where chanting is not practiced, hymns in metre, of four lines in each stanza, may be sung to almost all of the double chants, thus giving nearly one hundred new tunes if required.

He would recommend to those in favor of congregational singing, to use the same words to the same tunes, invariably, and in a short time the association between the words and the music will enable the congregation to sing most of the tunes.

It will be observed that the time marks are omitted throughout the whole wrork, as the space they usually occupy more than compensates for their loss. Marks of expression are also avoided-the character of the words sufficiently indicating the sentiment of the music to which they are attached.

## A SHORT CATECHISM

## ON THE ELEMENTS OF MUSIC.

## PARTI.

## RHYTHM.

## CHAPTER I.

Queatson. What is a musical sound or tone?
Answer. A sound produced by the vibration of any sonorous substance,$2 \&$, a bell, an organ pipe, a string, wire, or reed; or by the human voice, \&c.
Q. What distinct properties has every pure musical tone?
A. It may be long or short, high or low, loud or soft.
Q. Into how many departments, then, may the elementary principles be divided?
A. Three.
Q. What is the first?
A. Rhythm-treating of the leugth of tones.
Q. What the second?
A. Melody-relating to the pitch of tones.
Q. What the third 1
A. Expression-determined by the loudness of tones.

## CHAPTER II.

Q. Does not the performance of a piece of music occupy a certain portion of time?
A. Yes.
Q. Must that time be divided?
A. Yes, into equal parts, called Measures.
Q. By what character are the measures separated
A. By a Bar.
Q. Are measures divided?
A. Yes, into parts of measures.
Q. When a measure is divided into two parts, what is it called f
A. Double Measure.
Q. How is it accented?
A. On the first part.
Q. Can you illustrate it by an example in words :
A. Ho-ly, | Fa-ther, | Mighty, | Spirit. |
Q. What is a measure of three parts called?
A. Triple Measure.
Q. How accented?
A. On the first part,-as, Trinity, | Unity. |
Q. What is a measure of four parts called I
A. Quadruple Moasure.

## Q. How accented !

A. Strongly on the first, and slightly on the third,-as, Whensoever, | Powerfully.
Q. What is a measure of six parts called !
A. Sextuple Measure.
Q. How accented?
A. On the first and fourth parts,-as, Infallibility, | Infinitessimal. |
Q. How must we mark the parts of measures in order to insure their equality?
A. By a motion of the hand, usually called Beating time.
Q. What motions or beats has Double time?
A. Two-Downward beat, and Upward beat.
Q. What Triple !
A. Three-Downward beat, Inward beat, and Upward beat.
Q. What Quadruple !
A. Four-Downward beat, Inward beat, Outward beat, Upward beat.
Q. What Sextuple?
A. Six-Downward beat, Downward beat, Inward beat, Outward beat, Upward beat, Upward beat.

## CHAPTER III.

Q. How are the various lengths of sounds represented!
A. By differently shaped characters.
Q. Will you now beat Quadruple time?
(While the teacher sings la to each beat, at a convenient ply h, say F in the first space in the treble, the pupils count,)
A. Downward beat, inward beat, outward beat, upward beat.
Q. The sound I have just sung is therefore one beat long. How is it reprerented?
A. By a character made thus, $;$ called a Quarter Note.
Q. I will now sing a note as long as two beats. Will you beat time as before!
A. (Teacher singing la.) Downward beat, upward beat.
Q. How is this represented?
A. By a character shaped thus, $\rho$ called a Half Note.
Q. How is a sound as long as three quarters represented?
A. By placing a dot after the half note, thus, $P$. A dot after a note adds one half to its length.
Q. How is a sound as long as four quarters represented !
A. Thus, $O$ called a Whole Note.
Q. Are there any other notes in common use ?
A. Yes. Eighth Notes, made thus,
Sixteenth Notes, made thus, or tied together, Thirty-second Notes, made thus, or tied together,
Q. When three notes are sung to one part of a measure, what are they called!
A. Triplets,-and are marked thus,
 or

Q. We are often required in music to beat a part, or parts, of a measure, or a whole measure, or a number of measures,-in silence. What characters are used to denote this ?
A. Certain characters, called Rests, which correspond in length to the m. 'es from which they receive their names.
Q. How many are in common use !
A. The Whole Rest, made thus . Half Rest, -.. Quarter Rest, F. Eighth Rest, ๆ. Sixteenth Rest, Y.

## CHAPTER IV.

Q. Are there any varieties of measure?
A. Yes.
Q. How obtained?
A. By the use of different notes on each part of the measure.
Q. If the parts of Fourfold measure are quarter notes, what is it called!
A. Four-four Measure, and is marked thus, $\frac{4}{4}$ or $\mathbf{C}$ It is also called Common Time.
Q. What do the figures at the commencement of a piece of music indicate?
A. The upper figure shows the number of parts in each measure, the lower indicates the kind of note used to fill each of those parts. Thus $\frac{4}{2}$ means four half notes in each measure. 4 means three quarters in each measure. 3 three halves. 6 six eighths, \&cc.
Q. What varieties of time are in common use?
A. In Double Measure.


In Triple Measure.

Q. Is it necessary that the same kind of notes should be used in each seasure!
A. No. Different notes may be used, but the vaune must not exceed the primitive notes, as,


## PARTII.

## MELODY.

## CHAPTER V.

Q. Of what does Melody treat?
A. Of the pitch of sounds.
Q. What is that series of sounds, called the Scale?
A. A succession of eight sounds, which may be represented as follows:

Q. How do we designate the sourds of the scale ?
A. By numerals.
Q. How is the scale written !
A. On five horizontal lines, called a Staff.

and on the spaces between those lines.
Q. What is each line and space called?
A. A degree. A staff contains nine degrees,-five lines and four spaces.
Q. If more than nine degrees are wanted, what is used?
A. The spaces above and below the lines, also additional lines, called Leger, or added lines.

Q. We will place one on the first leger line below,-how are the rest placed!
A.

Q. When the scale is thus written, what name do we give one?
A. Do. (Pronounced Doe.)
Q. What, two?
A. Re. (Ray.)
Q. What, three?
A. Mi. (Mee.)
Q. Four?
A. Fa. (As fa, in father.)
Q. Five?
A. sol. (Sole.)
Q. Six:
A. La. ( $A$, as in father.)
Q. Seven?
A. Si. (Šee)
Q. Eight?
A. Do, again.
Q. Have they any other names !
A. They are also named from the first seven letters of the alphabet; but, as one is placed on the first added line below, we must commence with $\mathbf{C}$.


CHAPTER VI.
Q. What characters are used to determine the names of the degrees of the staff?
A. Clefs,-the Treble, or $G$ Clef, $\frac{\text { Qa }}{a}$ and the Bass, or F Clef,
the Treble Clef fixes $G$ upon the second line of the staff; the Bass Clef fixes $F$ on the fourth line of the staff.
Q. Is then the F on the fourth line on the bass staff only one note below the pitch of the $G$ on the second line of the treble staff?
A. No. It is nine tones lower in pitch,-for example:-


## A SHORT CATECHISM

The male voices generally sing in the bass clef, and tne female in the treble. The treble clef is also used for the tenor,-the voices singing eight tones, or an octave below the real gitch.

## CHAPTER VII.

Q. Is there any term for expressing the distance of one tone to another?
A. The distance or step from one tone in the scale to another is called an Interval.
Q. Of what intervals is the scale composed !
A. Of whole tones and half tones.
Q. In what order?
A. From one to two, and from two to three, are whole tones; from three to four a half tone; from four to five, from five to six, and from six to seven, are whole tones; and from seven to eight a half tone.
Q. When we have learned to sing the scale in regular progression, what should we do next !
A. We should learn to strike each sound separately, or in connection with any other sound.
Q. How ought we to commence ?
A. By learning the perfect intervals,-as the third, fifth, and eighth, and determining the imperfect intervals,-as the second, fourth, sixth, and seventh, from them.
Q. How can we fix in our minds the interval of the third!
A. By singing $1,2,3,-1,3,-1,3,-1, \& c$.
Q. How the fifth?
A. By singing 1. 2. $3,4,5,-1,5,-1,5,-1$, \{ec.
Q. How the eighth?
A. Sing $1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,-1,8,-1,8,-1,3 \mathrm{cc}$
Q. What is the best method to fix these intervals in the memory t
A. Sing in the following order:-

| i | 3 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 8 |  | 8 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 3 |  | 8 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| 1 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 8 |  | 8 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| 1 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 1 |  | 8 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| 1 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 3 |  | 8 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| 1 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 1 |  | 8 | 5 | 3 | 1 |

Q. How can we strike seven correctly ?
A. Sing one, then think of eight, and sing the next sound of the scale belo it. Seven naturally leads to eight.
Q. How can we strike four?
A. Sing 1 , then think of 3 , and sing the next sound above it. Four naturally falls to three.
Q. How can we strike two?
A. 1 or 3 will serve as a guide to 2 ; as 5 will to 6 .

## CHAPTER VIII.

Q. As the human voice is capable of producing sounds higher and lower than the eight sounds of the scale, how can we represent those tones !
A. When we sing above eight, we consider eight as one of a scale above, and when we sing below one, we think of one as eight of a new scale below.
Q. How can we write this!
A. Thus:

Q. Into how many classes is the human voice generally divided ?
A. Into four,-Treble or Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass.
Q. What is the usual compass of each class?
A. The Bass from F to C,

and the Treble
from $C$ to $A$,


## CHAPTER IX.

Q. The Natural (or Diatonic) Scale consists of five tones and two semitones. Can the tones be divided?
A. Between any two sounds a tone distant from each other,-as from one to two, another sound may be sung.
Q. What is that scale termed which consists of semitones only!
A. The Chromatic Scale.
Q. How are these semitones obtained?
A. Either by elevating the lower, or depressing the upper, of the two sounds.
Q. What is the sign of elevation?
A. A \# (Sharp) placed before the note.
Q. What is the character used to depress a note!
A. A t (Flat) placed before the noto intended to be lowered.
Q. What character is usually employed in ascending?
A. 'The sharp,-thus,

Q. Which is used mostly in descending?
A. The flat,-thus,

Q. How do we name these chromatic tones?
A. In speaking of them by numerals we say, sharp one, sharp two, flat four, \&c.; by letters, C sharp, D flat, \&c. By syllables, the termination of the syllable appropriated to the natural note is changed,-for the sharps to $i$ (pronounced ee,) as, do, di,-re, ri,-fa, fi,-sol, si,-la, li. For the filats to e. (pronounced as a, in late,) as si, se,-la, le,-sol, se,-mi, me, \&c.
Q. If a note has been sharped or flatted, how is it restored?
A. By a (Natural) placed before it.
Q. What are these characters called when they occur in a piece of music?
A. Accidentals.
Q. Does an accidental affect a note throughout the whole piece?
A. No,-only throughout the measure in which they occur. A bar destrove their effect.

## CHAPTER X.

Q. Is there any other scale besides the Diatonic and Chromatic!
A. Yes,-there is the Miner Scale.

## A SHORT CATECHISM

## Q. How is that formed:

A. From one to two a whole tone, from two to three a half tone, from three to four a whole tone, from four to five a whole tone, from five to six a half tọne, from six to seven a whole tone and a half, from seven to eight a semitone :-

Q. We have hitherto taken $C$ as one of the scale, or as the key note. As the scale is then said to be in its natural position : can any other note be taken as the key note, or tonic?
A. Any other note may be taken as one of the scale, from which note the scale derives its name,-as, the scale or key of G, the key of D, \&c.
Q. When any other letter than C is taken as the tonic, what is said of the scale?
A. It is transposed.
Q. In transposing a scale, what is of the utmost importance?
A. To preserve the order of the intervals.
Q. If we take $G$ (the fifth of the scale) as the tonic, how can we preserve the order of the intervals?
A. The intervals will be all correct till we come to F , the fourth of the old, and the seventh of the new scale, when, as there must be a whole tone between 6 and 7 , and a semitone between 7 and 8 , we must make $F$ sharp by placing 2 井 before it.
Q. Is this character to be placed before every F?
A. No. It is placed at the commencement of the line, and affects all the

Fs in the piece. It is then called the Signature. The signature of the key of G is therefore one sharp.

Q. How much higher than the key of C is that of G ?
A. A fifth higher, or a fourth lower,-as a fifth above, and a fourth below, is the same thing.
Q. What is the next regular transposition by sharps?
A. The fifth of the scale of $G:-D$. But as, if we continued the scale upwards, it would take it out of the range of the voice, we will write $D$ on the space below the lines.
Q. What note must we sharp in order to preserve the order of intervals?
A. The fourth of the old scale, C , which becomes the serenth of the new kev.

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Q. What is the signature of the key of D ?
A. Two sharps.
Q. What is the next regular transposition by sharps?
A. A - being the fifth of the key of D.
Q. Is the same rule followed as in the previous transpositions?
A. Yes. The fourth of D is made sharp, and becomes the seventh of $A,-$ the signature of A being three sharps.

Q. What is the next regular transposition by sharps?
A. E-the fith of the scale of A. And by following the same rule, and sharping $D$, (the fourth of the key of $A$,) which becomes the seventh of the new scale, we make the signature of the key of E to be four sharps.
Q. What keys are the next in order?
A. B:-five sharps. F共:-six sharps. C共:-seven sharps, \&c. But as these are seldom used, and follow the same rule, there is no necessity to proceed further.

## CHAPTER XII.

Q. We will now take $F$ (the fourth of the natural scale) as the key note. What note must we alter te preserve the proper order of intervals !
A. We must flatten the seventh of the scale of C -which becomes the fourth of the key of F -in order to make the intervals correct: as there must be a semitone between three and four, and a whole tone between four and five.
Q. What will be the signature of the key of Fi
A. One flat.

Q. What is the next regular transposition by flats ?
A. The fourth of the scale of F , which will be B flat.
Q. How do we transpose the scale into the key of $B$ flat?
A. We must flatten $E$, the seventh of the key of $F$, the fourth of the new acale of B flat,-which therefore will have as its signature two flats.

Q. What is the next regular transposition by flats ?
A. E flat, the fourth of the key of B flat.
Q. How is the scale transposed into E tlat?
A. According to the same rules as before. Flatten the seventh of the old key, which becomes the fourth of the new, and the signature will be three flats

Q. What are the next keys in succession?
A. Ab:-four flats. Dt:-five flats. Gb:-six flats, sec, which all follow the same rules for transposition.

## CHAPTER XIII.

Q. The key is frequently changed, (transposed,) during the performance of a piece of music. What is that change called?
A. Modulation.
Q. What are the most common modulations?
A. From one to five, and from one to four.
Q. How is the modulation from one to five effected!
A. Bv sharping the fourth of the key, which immediately becomes the
seventh of a new key. A sharp seventh is called the leading note, as it leads in eight.
Q. Which is the note of modulation from any key to its fift ?
A. The sharp fourth.

EXAMPLE.

Q. When a modulation occurs, do we make any change ?
A. The melodic relations of sounds, and often the syllables applied in solmization, must be changed according to the new key.
Q. How is the modulation from one to four effected?
A. By flatting the seventh of the key, which becomes the fourth of the new key.
Q. What is the note of modulation by fourths?
A. The flat seventh.

Q. The examples have been given in the natural key of C. Are the same rules followed in other keys?
4. The same rule is applied in all the keys.

## CHAPTER XIV.

Q. We have hitherto spoken of tones and semitones as intervals. Are there any others?
A. Yes. Unisons, Seconds, Thirds, Fourths, Fịfths, Nixths, Sevenths, Eighths, or Octaves, besides others, which are now immaterial to our purpose.
Q. What is an unison?
A. The unison, (though not strictly an interval, is treated as such in the theory of music, ) is from one to one. In counting intervals, the note from which you begin to count is always reckoned as one.

Q. What is a second?
A. A second is an interval from one letter to the next. If it includes a semitone, it is called a minor second; if a tone, a major second.

Q. What is a third?
A. An interval from one letter to the next but one. If it includes a tone and a semitone, it is called a minor third; if two tones, a major third.


## Q. What is a fourth :

A. Frome auy one setter to the next but two. Including two tones and a semitone, it is a pofect fearth; if it includes three tones, a sharp fourth.


## Q. What is a fift ?

A. An interval containing two tones and two semitones is a flat fifth; one including three tones and a semitone a perfect fifth.

Q. What is a sixth ?
A. An interval of three tones and two semitones is a minor sixth; one of four tones and a semitone a major sixth.

Q. What is a serenth!
A. An interval of four tones and two semitones is a minor, or flat seventh; of five tones and one semitone, a major, or sharp seventh.

Q. What is an octave?
A. All octaves are equal, including five tones and two semitones.


## CHAPTER XV.

Q. What are Passing Notes?
A. When notes not properly belonging to the harmony are introduced, the are called Passing Notes.
Q. What is an Appogiatura?
A. When a passing noto precedes the principal note, it is called an Appogiatura.

Q. What is a Syncope?
A. When a note commences on an unaccented, and is continued on the sccented part of a measure, it is said to be syncopated.

## A SHORT CATECHISM

## EXAMPLE OF SYNCOPATION.


Q. What is a Tie?
A. ATie is used to connect two notes together so that they become but one,-as in the above example. It is also used to show how many notes are to be sung to one syllable. It is used also to denote a Legato style of performance.
Q. What is the meaning of Legato?
A. When music is to be performed in a smooth, gliding manner, it is marked Legato.
Q. What is Staccato?
A. When the notes are to be performed in a short, pointed, detached manner, it is said to be Staccato, and is generally marked thus,-

Q. What is a Pause?
A. A Pause $\cap$ indicates that a note or rest is to be prolonged beyond its usual length.
Q. What is a Repeat?
A. Dots across the staff require the repetition of certain parts of the piece.
Q. What is the use of a Double Bar?
A. To indicate a division of the phrases of the pieco.
Q. What is a Close?
A. A Close denotes the termination or end of a piece of musia

## EXAMPLES.



## PART III.

## EXPRESSION.

## CHAPTER XVI.

Q. What are the principal means of giving Expression to a piece of musíc ?
A. The Dynamic degrees of force, and the appropriate delivery of the words.
Q. How many degrees of force are in common use ?
A. Six:-Pianissimo, $(p p)$ Very Soft; Piano, $(p)$ Soft; Mezzo Somrano, ( $m p$ ) Rather Soft; Mfezzo Forte, ( $m f$ ) Rather Loud; Forte, $(f)$ Loud; Fortissimn, (ff) Very Loud.
Q. What is an "organ tone"?
A. A tone commenced, continued, and ended, with an equal degree of force.
Q. What is a Crescendo?
A. A tone commencing soft, and increasing in force to the end, is Crescendo, and is marked $C r e s$. , or $\qquad$。
Q. What is Diminuendo?
A. A tone commenced loud, and diminishing to soft. It is marked Dim., or
Q. What is a Swell?
A. A tone partaking of the Crescendo and Diminuendo. It is designated
Q. What is Sforzando?
A. A single sound, struck suddenly and with force. It is marked $s f$. or $f z$. or $>$, or $\wedge$.
Q. What is most essential in order to give expression !
A. To stucy attentively the character of the words: to deliver them with a distinct and clear articulation, duly emphasizing those words which require it; to preserve the vowel sounds in all their purity; to take breath at those places only in which you can pause while reading the words, and avoid equallo. the extremes of a tame, lifeless delivery, and ranting.

## thus, - $\longrightarrow$

## INDEX TO THE PSALMS.



## INDEX TO THE HYMNS.



GREATOREX'S
COLLECTION OF C H URCH MUSIC.

ST. ANN'S. C. M.






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 Thee I will bless, my God and King, Thy end-less praise pro-claim; This trib-ute dai.ly will I bring And ev-er bless thy name.






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Sing to the Lord a new-made song, Who wondrous things has done; With his right hand and ho - ty arm The con-quest he has won.



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98 STONEFIELD. II. 3.









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104
HODNET. II. 6.


From Greenland's i - by mountains, From In - dial's coral strand, Where Af- rice's sunny fountains Roll down their golden sand;




(\%*
第"

 Great God, what do I see and hear! The end of things cre - a - ted! The Judge of man I see ap-pear, On clouds of glo - ry seat - ed:




The trum - pet sounds- the graves re - store The dead which they con - tained be - fore; Pre - pare, my soul, to meet him.



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CHOLMONDELEY. III. 1.






BEcKwTzz. III. 1.





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Downes. III. 1.







VINCENT. m. 1. Double.
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118
MONSULDALE. III. 1.




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WORSHIP. III. 1.




dovedale ill. 1.



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Help, O God, my weak en - deavor; This dull soul to rapture raise; Thou must light the flame, or never Can my love be warmed to praise.


RATHBUN. III. 3.





Homewards. ili. 3.




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OLD 104th. IV. 1.






 (ex:




"Rise, my soul, and stretch thy wings."




Sun and moon and. stars de - cay, Time shall soon this earth re-move; Rise, my soul, and haste a - way To seats pre - pared a - bove.



This fune may be used for the 185 th Hymn, by ainging the amall notes st the commencement of the sixth line.




138 "Mercy and truth, with sweet accord."





展

"Erect your heads, eternal gates."












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GLORIA PATRI. No. 2.



GLORIA PATRI. No. 4.

(4) (9)







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## GLORIA IN EXCELSIS. Continued.





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 cry $a$ - loud, the heavens, and all the powers therein; To thee cherubim and ser - aphim contin - ually do cry,






TE DEUM. Continued.

 Q \# Fa - ther. We be-lieve that thou shalt come to be our Judge, we therefore pray thee help thy servants, help thy servants, whom





IE DEUM. Concluded.








30 , ye heavens, bless.
7. O, ye stars of heaven, bless
11. O. ye winter and summer, bless.

| ye - the | Lord, |
| :---: | :---: |
| ye P the | Lord....... |
| ye - the | Lord. |
| ye - the | Lord. |
| ye - the | Lord, |
| ye - the | Lord, |
|  |  |

15. 0 , ye nights and days, bless,
16. O, ye mountains and hills, bless............................
17. O, ye whales, and all that move in the waters, bless 27. O, let Israel
ye - the

| praise him, and magnify | him - for | ev |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| praise him, and magnify | him - for | ev |
| praise him, and magnify | him - for | ev |
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| praise him, and magnify | him - for |  |


4. $O$, ye waters that be above the firmament, bless . 8. O, ye showers and dew, bless
12. $O$, ye dews and frost, bless
6. O, ye light and darkness, bless

24. 0 , all ye fowls of the air, bless
28. O, ye priests of the Lord, bless
..............
31. 0 , ye holy and humble men of heart, bless .......

83 As it was in the beginning, is now, and

| ye * the | Lord, |
| :---: | :---: |
| ye the | Lord, |
| ye - the | Lord, |
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praise him, and magnify praise him, and magnify praise him, and magnify praise him, and magnify praise him, and magnify praise him, and magnify praise him, and magnify
praise him, and magnify world without end.


No. 10.
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UBILATE DEO. Concluded











The Kyrie Eleeison may be chanted to uny single cbant, by dividing the words thus:-Tord, have | mer. ey up-| on us, | and in-| eline. our hearts. so | keep. this | lase.
For the Tonth Commandment:-Lord, have | mer cy up-|on us, \|and write all thess thy laws in our | hearts, we be-| seech thee.

## After the Tenth Commandment.





The Gloria may be sung to the last clause of any Chant, dividing the words thus:-

## TRISAGION.


trisagion. Concluded.





## CANTATE DOMINO.

## No. 22.

GREENE.


No. 24.









No. 30.
MORNINGTON.


No. 31.
DUPUIS.

( $7^{2}$ (2)



No. 34.


















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## EASTER DAY.

## No. 50.

1. Christ, our Passover, is
2. Not with the old leaven, neither with the leaven of..
3. Christ, being raised from the dead,
4. For in that he died, he died unto
5. Likewise reckon ye also yourselves to be dead indeed
6. Christ is risen
7. For since by
8. For as in
9. Glory be to the Father.
10. As it was in the beginning, is now, and......................




## No. 51.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { let } \cdot \text { us } \\ & \text { of } \cdot \sin . \end{aligned}$ | keep - the cerity and | truth. |
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| liv. - eth | un - to | Gow |
| Je. - sus | Chist - our | Lord. |
| its | n |  |
| rec- - tion | of - the | dead |
| all - b | made - | live |
| - the | Ho- - ly | 'host |
| out - end. |  | men. |

R. ANDREWS.


No. 53.
DEAN.


No. 54.
alcock.







No. 61.
SIMMS.


No. 62.
MORNINGTON.














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*No. 104.


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EENTENCE. No. 1. "The Lord is in his holy temple."



## SENTENCE. No. 3. "The sacrifices of Goi.


$16 b=6=0=0$






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## ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

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## APPENDIX.

INTERLUDES



No. 4
No






No. 17.

## In Bb-Common time.



No. 18.


No. 19.
Triple time.


No. 20.








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